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THE PROGRESS OF THE PARTY IN MILWAUKEE

Reverting to local affairs, again—and it is a matter that concerns the movement at large—will our Social Democrats please cast their eyes over the little tabulation below, and ask themselves whether a progressive Socialist programme and an intense propaganda with literature, coupled with good and healthy organization work looking toward the goal of labor emancipation is not worth while.

Here is the table of party progress in Milwaukee.

Spring, 1898, Social Democracy, for mayor.....	2430
Spring, 1900, Social Dem. party, for mayor.....	2585
Fall, 1900, Social Dem. party, for governor.....	4067
Spring, 1902 Social Dem. party, for mayor.....	*8401

*Incomplete.

These figures indicate a normal, reasonable growth and are eminently satisfactory to the workers in the movement in the city of Milwaukee. There are no jumps, no reverses, only a fine advance. The oak, which endures, grows slowly. The mushroom that wits away comes up over night. Today every fifth man in Milwaukee is a Social Democrat.

The American Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the Tobacco Trust, which has grown fabulously wealthy from the modern profit system, while being "a great public benefactor" through giving the men, women and children operatives who actually produce its wealth the opportunity to keep at work while they other human wealth-producing machines were even denied that boon, has offered France a cool \$85,000,000 for the tobacco monopoly of that country. France, the same as Austria, maintains a government monopoly of the tobacco business and it makes \$45,000,000 annually out of it. The profit of the American trust in this country last year was \$6,647,114. What a situation it is! The workers bent over their tasks, or too tired at night to read much, do not see it, and their "partnership" in the production of this wealth is altogether too unequal and silent to give them access to the books. There is the stress of the work, the long hours, the risk to health, and the anxiety and uncertainty of livelihood, but in the "divvy" their portion is "a living wage," capital's the millions, and all the advantage such a portion means.

While the worker, fearful for even the next day to come, is burdened with the problem of bread and butter, his "partners," the trust magnates, are preparing to add to their conquest of the American market by an invasion of foreign countries. In England the American trust is after the solar plexus of the British tobacco trust, and to accomplish its ends is agreeing to divide with the natives all its profits, with a nice little million thrown in. An ultimate world monopoly will probably grow out of it. A serious phase of the trust question for the workman is the fact that it takes from him the chance to work for more than one boss. He can have but one employer, and failing that, none at all! Alas! indeed is the industrial slavery of the man who must keep on good terms and submit uncomplainingly to one master, or go forth a worker without work. Compared with this wrong the things the people of 1776 revolted against were tame indeed.

"Every year there are dumped upon our shores foreign scraps of humanity from all over the world," is the conspicuous utterance of the Iron Age, an ultra-capitalist trade paper.

Every immigrant who comes to our shores brings with him two good working hands and only one mouth. The hands can produce much more than the mouth can consume, and inasmuch as all working people today spend more of their work hours' producing profit for the exploiting class than for producing the amount which falls to them in the form of wages, it would seem that the employing capitalists would view the worker as a thing to be thankful for, but they don't, in many instances. Especially when the reserve army of anti-work is already large enough. That is, when there is no stringency in the labor market and just enough men over who have no jobs, to compete for the places already filled and thus to keep the rate of wages down. When this is the condition of things the class feeling of the capitalists finds expression in such brutal utterances as we have quoted above.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company last week raised the salaries of its machinists and apprentices at the West Milwaukee shops five per cent, some 300 men being affected by the increase. This "happened" the day before election. There is no man who is informed an economics and industrial statistics, but knows that these men by their industry produce large amounts of wealth compared to which their pay is a miserable pittance. So long as the men can be kept satisfied through believing that they are making a good bargain when they give their fruitful labor for a living wage, all well and good. But there are wicked agitators abroad who dare to say that the workers are through necessity, it is true) driving hard bargains, and that they should have their socially due share of the wealth they produce. The increase in Socialist sentiment in Milwaukee during the campaign just past disturbed the capitalists much more than they were willing to admit, and the game of getting the men back on the "right path" with a little increase in pay was resorted to, first in the Allie-Chalmers shop and then in the car works. At least we have done some good!

but when Howard Tuttle, the Social Democrat, spoke, it was a "sensational harangue."

From May 1900 to June 1901, 245 American soldiers were killed in the Philippines and 490 were wounded. During the same period 3854 Filipinos were killed and 1193 wounded. You see the men of the Western island, for the "crime" of wanting to govern and own themselves, have been shot down like rabbits by an unequally effective force. The unwritten law of fighting, about "taking a fellow of your size," does not apply.

Under a Socialistic regime such a horrid decimation of human lives in the hollow name of freedom would be impossible. Truly, there is no time to lose in our effort to get possession of this government.

We are well satisfied with the result of the election in Milwaukee. The Social Democratic party has become a power in this city and will soon be a power in this state. The Social Democratic party will soon be the only opposition party in the country. Six years ago we predicted the demise of the People's party. Now we predict the same for the Democratic party, even though Rose and his ring did win out in Milwaukee. The Democratic party has no excuse for existence. There is no room for more than one capitalist party in the country. The opposition party must be based upon the new idea—upon the idea of Socialism, which is the outcome and the highest development of modern industrialism. That party is the Social Democratic party. As soon as the Democratic party disappears the issue will be clear cut between Capitalism on one side and Socialism on the other. We can complementarily await the outcome of the struggle.

Are the working people of Milwaukee to be congratulated or commiserated with on the result of the city election? Both. In the first place, they are to be congratulated on their steady conversion to Socialism and on the fact that the Social Democracy, which is labor organization on the political field, is now grown to such strength as to become a power in the city, and almost ready for actual political control of the local situation. This means that hereafter the old parties will have to drop the luncheon issues that divide and do not really concern the people, and meet us in a fair fight over the labor question, which is the question of the workers' right to better returns for labor, better homes, better culture, better food and the like.

And then the working people are also to be commiserated.

There is no denying that many members of the working class deposited Rose's ballot, although he owes his election largely to the influence of business interests. It is a pitiful fact that a man of his record could get a single working-man's vote. What is his record from the laborer's standpoint? He first comes to Milwaukee as a militia man under arms and under the orders of the governor who had the power to command the soldiers to shoot down working people in revolt against almost intolerable conditions. In fact, under such orders actually given, citizens of Milwaukee were shot down in cold blood. Rose was not known then and later, when a resident of the city, was elected mayor on a promise of municipal street ownership. Then followed his well-known sell-out to the street railway monopoly and his re-election with the help of street railway money. His record with regard to labor interests has been bad, his administration of city affairs has been unclean, and in the campaign just closed he had plainly a bargain on with the manufacturers of the city to befriend them in case of coming labor troubles. And yet such a man, with his aristocratic and perfumed attire, was able to get the votes of a good many laboring men!

A very interesting election was held in Chicago Tuesday, in which a referendum was taken as to whether the city should own its traction lines, city light, etc., and also whether in future candidates for office should be chosen by direct ballot.

The vote in Chicago, as summarized, is as follows:

Votes cast, aldermanic candidates.....	204,379
Votes cast, township abolishment.....	92,281
Votes cast on referendum.....	153,531
Votes for township abolishment.....	59,798
Votes against township abolishment.....	94,483
Majority for public ownership traction lines.....	98,607
Majority for public ownership light-ing companies.....	104,743
Majority for nominations by direct vote.....	100,221

Early indications point to a vote of 6250 for the Socialist party in Chicago.

The race of returns in the city election in Milwaukee shows the usual low political bargaining characteristic of capitalist methods. The Democrats went into a deal with a wing of the Republicans whereby the La Follette Republicans got votes for their judicial candidate in return for votes given by La Follette followers to the Democrats for David Rose. The deal can plainly be shown on the returns of almost every precinct. No wonder Rose was able to predict the amount of his plurality.

The election of a Democratic mayor will not be such a blow to the managers of the Republican party—the street railway magnates—only their own candidate for mayor would have been subservient to their interests as a matter of course,

and would not have to be bought, while the re-election of Rose means a man in control of the city machine "who comes high," according to reports. But they must have him.

Some years ago the complaint the lawyers made against the Supreme court of Wisconsin was that the justices on the Supreme bench had a habit of sleeping during the hearing of cases. They would miss half the arguments made before them by the attorneys.

Today the complaint is a far more serious one and one that bodes no good to the working class. The claim now is that the Supreme bench is occupied by corporation judges. Whenever a vacancy has occurred in recent years the corporation interests have seen to it that corporation lawyers were put in. They even went so far, in one glaring instance, as to have Lawyer Dodge of Racine take up his residence in Milwaukee for a few weeks before the appointment, so that he could be appointed as a Milwaukee man, it having been settled that Milwaukee was entitled to the appointment at that time. The Supreme bench of Wisconsin today is filled with men who have been the paid attorneys of the big lumber kings, the big railroad corporations, the life insurance interests, the banks, and so on. How little the laborers know of all this, and yet these sleek and dignified judges force the fetters to keep the working class down.

Financial conditions, forced upon it by the tax-dodging proclivities of the wealthy anarchists, are compelling the authorities of Chicago to look cheerfully upon the elimination of money in some of the public departments and the adoption of a system of exchange of service. The municipality wants to exchange water for court fees. It offers to furnish water to the county institutions free of charge in consideration of getting its business done in the courts also free of charge. These gentlemen are raising a storm about their heads. They are in danger of being called dreamers and Social Democrats.

Practical Socialism.

The well-known English Social Democrat, H. Quekett, recently delivered an address to Socialists in which he said:

"Practical politics meant to the ordinary politician the giving or withholding a vote in order to put this or the other political party in power. But Socialists had a different idea of practical politics. Today we are confronted with two sets of utopians. One set of utopians says: 'You are revolutionists and you must therefore eschew politics altogether; simply preach the revolution and await some catastrophic outbreak.' The other utopians tell us the time for revolution is past; there will never again be a sudden outbreak. There were always these lap-sided people who can only see one side of anything; but we need to look ahead, not always looking down, like the man with the muck-rake, and seeing nothing but the petty things of the immediate present, or be merely star-gazing dreamers of dreams and nothing else, but to take note of the obstacles in the way, while steadily pursuing the goal. He reminded the audience of the unknown young man who arrived from Russia at Deptford to learn the trade of a shipwright; that young man was Peter the Great. Why did he do it? He had an ideal—an ideal which, of course, we do not sympathize with—his ideal was to make Russia a mighty empire, and to do this he started at the bottom rung of the ladder to obtain that practical experience which was necessary in order to make it possible for him to build up that mighty empire. Thus with Socialists; although they were idealists and revolutionists, they must be practical, and to even alleviate the misery and distress of one family in London slum would be to do something worth doing. Their Christian friends told them that in their father's house there were many mansions; he wanted the future inhabitants of those mansions to serve a little apprenticeship down here. We wanted state maintenance in order to breed a healthy race, and he even believed our imperialists would help us in that, when they heard that out of 11,000 men volunteering for the yeomanry only 1200 were fit to go to South Africa; there must be something wrong with the system. We must be practical and be prepared to do everything that lay to our hands. He that was faithful in small things could be expected to be faithful in great things. He reminded his hearers, in conclusion, of the great sculptor who saw before him an unwieldy block of marble; suddenly he sprang up as if inspired, and began hacking and hewing at the block of marble. A friend chanced to see him and asked the reason of his frantic haste. 'I see a god imprisoned there,' said the sculptor. And soon afterwards one of the grandest pieces of sculpture of antiquity was complete. In the unwieldy mass of debased and degraded humanity of today we Socialists see the possibility of the perfect humanity of the future; ours to set to work to realize it."

The conviction is gaining ground among writers on hygiene, says the Evening Wisconsin, that children should not be sent to school before they are 8 or 9 years. The capitalists beat this all hollow. They provide factories and work-

SOCIALISM IS MARCHING IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

The municipal election in Milwaukee this year will be notable in the history of the movement. At the first appearance of the Social Democratic party as an officially-recognized political organization we have polled about 8500 votes for our ticket, and the official recount may bring this number up to 9000.

This is gratifying.

Gratifying so much the more because the combination of "reformers," saloon keepers, brewery interests, hotel interests and factory owners in this town formed a mighty host. It united upon the Democratic party this spring, which in David S. Rose had a candidate who has only few equals in this country as a sleek demagogue and all-around smooth politician and who also possesses all the other faculties to make him a model capitalist candidate. This combination swept the city by a large majority. We received only the clear-cut, class-conscious Socialist vote, which is best shown by the fact that our ticket received a pretty straight vote all through.

In this battle our party never in any way, shape or manner concealed its final aim—the overthrow of the capitalist system and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth. On the contrary we accentuated this on every occasion, in all our literature and in all of our meetings—but we made municipal Socialism and Socialistic local reforms the issue of the campaign.

This being a local campaign our fight naturally centered around the standard of municipal Socialism and the immediate demands of our national platform as far as applicable.

And nowhere has the Socialist idea more justification nor is Socialist propaganda more necessary than in the province of municipal affairs. Nowhere are the disastrous effects of the capitalist system more striking than in the modern great city. Nowhere do excessive luxury and indescribable want dwell so near each other, nowhere do corruption, vice, crime and prostitution flourish so luxuriantly as in the modern large city.

The modern city is a product of the same economic evolution as the capitalist system itself—it is indeed the result of the development of machinery and all the good and bad effects of capitalism may be studied in our large cities.

Because Social Democrats comprehend all this, because they have studied and understand the whole machine and its springs, the Social Democracy is also called to bring about the overthrow of these intolerable conditions in the municipal field, and to bring about new conditions which will correspond with the present advanced state of industrial progress and create a higher civilization.

The fundamental idea of Socialism is the same in municipal as in national affairs. The Socialists wish to let the community take over and manage the means of production and transportation, so that these may be controlled, not for private profit, the profit of individuals, but for the best interests of ALL, and especially of the proletariat.

Social Democrats wish above all things to better the MATERIAL CONDITION of the masses of the people, to increase their income, to preserve their health, to raise public morals and to extend culture to all.

The means for all this may easily be procured even now as soon as that small class of the population which up till now has appropriated almost all the advantages of modern civilization, will be compelled to bear its rightful share of the burden which by means of its political power it has contrived to roll on the shoulders of the wage-working class.

This is in brief the PRESENT PROGRAMME of the Social Democratic party in municipal affairs, as expressed by its immediate demands.

On the other hand, the two capitalistic parties confessedly have no programme. The fight is waged simply for personal interests, the possession of the offices, and for issues which have a strong odor of corruption or far "reforms" that reform nothing.

This last election in Milwaukee has proved that municipal Socialism as a BRANCH of the SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA in this country has great possibilities and should under no circumstances be underestimated by the comrades in other cities.

While we well understand that we cannot establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in one city, the Social Democratic party, if put into power, can do a great deal to make the advantages of Socialist thought and Socialist action apparent even to the most obtuse. To reject the municipal programme of Socialism and to drop the immediate demands, as is the tendency in certain quarters, would be not only a crime to the suffering proletariat, but also an inexcusable mistake which might prove deadly to the party in the end.

As to the work of the comrades in Milwaukee, we can only express praise. We have distributed more literature, Socialist papers and pamphlets, during this campaign than ever before. We have carried on a more intense propaganda than was ever known before in this city—in fact the energy of our campaign excited the admiration even of the old parties. The harvest of the seed sown this spring will only be reaped next fall.

Of this we feel confident.

And now three cheers for the Social Democratic party and the comrades of Milwaukee. Let the comrades in other cities and towns go and do likewise.

hells far the children, and the question of schooling is lost sight of on account of the necessity the working people are under of getting bread by having their entire families at work.

In spite of the fact that children of school age are forced into the factory prisons by the stress of the bread-earning conditions under the capitalist system, there are still more children than the schools of Milwaukee can take care of. It is surely no crime for the working people to investigate into why this is so.

The following resolution was one of several passed by the city convention of the Social Democratic party, and it is worth reading because of its importance to the true democracy of the community: "Whereas, throughout the United States the capitalist system is curtailing the facilities and impeding the development of the American public school system; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we protest against this means of increasing ignorance, which is the handmaiden of capitalism, and demand complete and adequate school facilities, with enough seats for all, better pay for teachers, compulsory education for all children, and the release of children of tender years from the factory pens that disgrace our civilization."

Some people may be surprised at the above, under the supposition that the boast of the rich that they are for the public schools is true. They control the schools, all right, but they do all they can to keep working children from getting their rightful share of education, and if you doubt this, stand near the Kieckhefer factory at closing time, or near the factory of Gender & Paeschke (Gender, it will be remembered, was the Republican candidate for mayor some years ago, and a school director) or near the different knitting works or bottling houses, and so on.

Gov. John P. Altgeld died penniless. The Unity building in Chicago into which he put \$1,000,000 is now owned by the men who bought the bonds he issued. The heirs of Elias Howe, the inventor

of the sewing machine, have been forced to put up at auction the farm and farmhouse occupied by their famous progenitor at South Spencer, Mass. These are two items which we read in the daily papers. This is increasingly the age of insecurity and if there is any solace in the idea that "misery loves company," the harassed wage slave may get some comfort from the wrecks of those in better stations, such as these.

Ten years ago the government census showed that 1 per cent. of the families of this country owned over 99 per cent. of the wealth. Since that time, as the dullest person knows, there has been a most remarkable concentration in wealth, and the result of the census of 1900, when it is announced, will be sure to show a much more appalling state of things. The man who stands apart and says that the Socialists are needlessly troubling themselves about conditions, and that people have as much of a chance to live secure lives and "get ahead" as they ever had, is simply a stupid fellow, who is not alive to his own interests or the interests of his race.

There is a rule in Central park, New York city, that no one can use a camera within its boundaries without first securing a personal permit from those in charge. This is because the park is about the only place in public where the exploiting class makes a practice of disporting itself, and the American aristocracy does not wish to be annoyed by camera fiends, who number many an American royalty worshipper trying to get photographic mementoes to show to their friends. It is only a matter of time when like rules are made for other fashionable parks throughout the country, so as to protect the Yankee nobility from the servile common trash—unless Social Democracy gets possession of the local governments in time to prevent it.

Nor has the high price of eggs helped the farmer very much. When an egg crop gets into cold storage it ceases to be the farmer's property. Now that the hens are laying again the price of eggs will drop.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

After twelve years devoted to the
cause of militant Socialism, Comrade
A. S. Edwards last week retired from
the editorial staff of the Social Demo-
cratic Herald to accept a responsible po-
sition with the Campbell Press of Chi-
cago. He was as reluctant to leave his
comrades in Milwaukee as they were to
have him go, but his family were in
Chicago, where his son, Ray Edwards,
has a growing publishing business, and
this weighed heavily with him in com-
ing to a decision. Moreover, he felt
that he had earned a rest, having been
in harness in the cause of Socialism for
so many of the best years of his life.
He has promised to write for our col-
umns as frequently as possible, as con-
tinuous service on the paper from its
first issue down to the present makes it
difficult to him.

Comrade Edwards was one of the original
Bellamyites, being a member of a
Nationalist club at Minneapolis. He
was a Knights of Labor man when that
organization gave promise of leading the
working class to emancipation through
Socialism, and was later associated with
J. A. Wayland when he issued the first
numbers of the Coming Nation at
Greensburg, Ind. Later, when Wayland
left the Ruskin colony, he was called to
edit the Coming Nation, which remained
the colony's property, and spent years in
the Tennessee experimental communi-
ty. His career since has been inter-
woven with that of the Social Demo-
cratic party.

In another part of this issue we print
a secret circular issued by the metal
trades capitalists and calling for "united
action" against the labor bill in Con-
gress, which relates to "conspiracy" and
the regulating of the issuance of injunc-
tions by a venal judiciary. Congress will
not pass such bills, of course, while the
laboring masses have no representatives
there, but the iron and steel lords do not
intend to take any chances, which means
that they will be willing to buy up a few
congressmen, if any of the latter at-
tempt blackmailing tactics.

The moral to this is, of course, plain.
The working class is helpless so far as
legislation is concerned, while the law-
makers are all owned by the capitalistic
parties. Every little while some "wise"
fellow hops up in a union meeting with
a request that congressmen be petitioned
in favor of the passage of this or the
other measure. Sometimes the mover of
such a resolution is not only "wise," but
"slick" as well. He is a representative
of the genius labor fakir, who hopes to
keep the workers on the old track, so he
can stand in with the old parties round
election time, when there are corruption
funds to be disbursed.

But a new vision is coming to organ-
ized labor. Its members see better than
they used to. It is a better way to elect
their own representatives to make the
laws than to implore, beg and whine to
old party office holders elected by work-
men votes.

The situation in Italy has become more
serious, as the result of Socialist tactics,
and the crisis is only postponed. The
surrender of the Liberal government to the
Socialists' demand constitutes a
precedent more dangerous, say the press
dispatches, than almost any in modern
government. The threatened railway
strike was based on demands for an in-
crease in wages, which the companies
protested they were unable to pay. The
Zanardelli government has now intro-
duced a bill providing for the payment
of three-quarters of the disputed amount
—\$8,500,000—from the public treasury.
The Conservatives, rather than take the
responsibility of forcing on the strike,
will not oppose the bill, which is likely
to pass. This astounding action, by
which the national treasury grants under
menace out of the receipts contributed
by the taxpayers a large sum for the
benefit of a particular group of work-
men, is the best sign of the times in
Europe.

A dispatch in the papers from Yoko-
hama, Japan, says the Chinese minister
at Tokio has sent a strongly worded dis-
patch to Peking, China, in which he ad-
vises his government to prohibit Chinese
students from going to Japan, declaring
that they would foment revolutionary
ideas there. The world do move! The
fact that staid, peaceful Japan, now
that its people have been turned into
machine-tenders by capitalism, is a hot-
bed of revolutionary ideas, is a very sig-
nificant one.

Andrew Carnegie not long since spoke
at an Eastern Y. M. C. A. and said
among other things: "It is a cheering

fact that under present conditions the
wages of labor tend to rise and the price
of the necessities of life tends to fall." But
the cheering fact in this claim of his is
that the American wage-man from bitter
every-day experience knows that the
claim is not true, and is not there-
fore likely to be led astray by it.

The number of persons in the ranks of
organized labor in New York state at the
present time is over 270,141 as against
168,454 in 1901. There are 1881 unions
and associations. In 1901 there were
12,768 idle trade union men, due partly
to strikes and lockouts, but chargeable
after all to the system under which work
is carried on at the present time.

It is announced that Minnesota will be
rechristened the Bread and Butter state,
instead of the Gopher state, because of
its milling and dairying supremacy. By
virtue of the capitalist system most men,
women and children are reduced to a
state of bread and no butter, and Min-
nesota is no exception to the rule, you
can be sure.

It is reported that women have been
hired at 10 cents per hour to take the
place of men who received double the
wages in a branch of the Swift Packing
company in Jersey City. Butchers fear
that women will be put in still other
branches of the plant.

The rich have no fear about the gov-
ernment helping them so long as they
control government. What they do fear
is that the working class, which creates
wealth, may get control of government.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The organized workers may agree to
the employer's proposal to deal with his
employees "as individuals" as soon as the
employer agrees to abandon the trust,
corporation, company and co-partnership
and go back to the primitive relations of
master and man. And that will be plenty
soon enough.—Coast Seaman's Journal.

Laborers will never cease to be slaves
so long as the right to live (to work) de-
pends upon the consent of other men or
corporations, or so long as they must pay
tribute for the right to labor to anyone
but their maker.—The Laborer.

We notice that those labor unions that
have in times past refused to allow the
discussion of politics in their halls are
now running largely to entertainments
that they call athletic smokers. Some
of these athletic smokers are not such as
one would care to have his wife or his
sister witness, but we hardly mean by
this that these entertainments are alto-
gether evil. But by the use of the smok-
er and the literary entertainment it will
not be long, we imagine, till politics will
be allowed in the unions. When that
happens, and the results of these discus-
sions begin to have their effect, then we
may at once look for an immediate
change for the better in the character of
some of our public officials who are elected
by the vote of the laboring men of
this and other states.—Colorado Chronicle.

Waylandisms.

There is a little article that everybody
uses, and yet I never see advertised.
I look over the daily and weekly press in
vain to find where it can be purchased.
On this they are as silent as the tomb.
In vain I look at the signs on the street,
or in the shop window for it. It is sold
in every village and hamlet in the land,
and yet no drummer ever carries samples
of it and never takes an order for it.
Its price never raises, and yet it pays
handsomely all who deal in it. And
strange to say there is usually but one
place in a town that keeps it. There is
always a supply of it—never too much
nor too little. It is never taxed, no
matter how many thousands dollars' worth
are in stock. There has never been
any corner or speculation in it, and its
price at wholesale or retail is al-
ways just the same. It has never made
a millionaire or a pauper. That little
thing is a postage stamp, and if all ar-
ticles were produced and handled in the
same way there would be neither poverty,
crime or insanity in the United
States. Try it.

Is there anything different in the principle
of furnishing free school buildings,
free teachers, free heat and free supplies
for children and the furnishing of free
factories, free machinery and free ex-
change for the children when they grow
up? In the last case the labor would
produce the pay for the people—while in
the first case there is only the education
without wealth-production. When the
public assumes direction of industries
there will be no need of taxation for
the support of officers—their labor will
produce something with which to pay
their allowance.

Under Socialism one child would not
have to wear poor clothes while others
dressed in fine linen, thus making the
burden of life felt in childhood. All chil-
dren would be equally well-dressed, well-
fed, well-housed, well-instructed and
well-entertained. We would have no
classes. How many little heart-burnings
have been caused by the difference in
appearance of children. I myself have
felt it keenly, when a ragged boy, be-
cause others despoiled my rightful in-
heritance of an opportunity to the needs
of my childhood.

Again I ask the impertinent question,
why is it that the American people sym-
pathize wholly with the Boers in their
struggle for liberty; a struggle exactly
like our American revolutionary fathers
made against Britain, and the govern-
ment of the country favors England in
every way possible? Why is the desire
against what the people desire? You
may answer this for yourself.

Under Socialism there will be no adu-
lation of any goods whatever. There
would be no profit in whatever

to any person. Then why would people
adulate their own goods? Now nearly
everything you buy is adulterated, be-
cause someone can profit by the doing
of it. Is that plain or not?

Under Socialism the idea of children
working to support their parents in en-
forced idleness would be considered in-
sane, as it really is. Children will be in
school. The father can produce and re-
ceive for his few hours enough wealth
for the family to live in luxury. It will
not go to support a lot of capitalists in
extravagance, as it does now.

Be contented with your lot and you be-
come an abject slave. No wage-worker
today can afford to be contented.

Workingmen and the Commune.

The Commune! What a wealth of
tragedy and of heroic memory the words
recall! And what inspiration there is for
us in the courage and constancy of the
brave men and women who raised the
red flag above the Hotel de Ville on the
morning of March 18, 1871! All over
the world, during the coming
month, their deeds will be recalled, and
millions of Socialists will honor the mem-
ory of that short-lived triumph of the
proletariat. The story of the Commune,
ever new though old, told in spite of the
plague blunders of the Communards them-
selves, and their ultimate defeat, forms,
nevertheless, a great chapter in revolu-
tionary annals. From the 18th of March,
when the women urged on the soldiers
at Montmartre, to the 21st of May, when
the Versailles troops forced an entry into
the city and began that fearful carnage
of blood and fire, in which so many
thousands of men, women and children
fell victims to the relentless fury of the
oppressors, Paris was governed better
than at any time in its history. And
that in spite of the extreme difficulties
which beset the administration.

Let those superior persons who sneer
at the aspirations of the workers and de-
clare that they could "never administer
the affairs of a great city," think of the
Commune. What of Theisz, the work-
man who was placed at the head of the
city government? What of the Commune's
wages, he reorganized that great in-
stitution—paying, incidentally, higher
wages for shorter hours of labor to all
employees—and the beneficial results of
his administration are felt even today.
What of Camille, the bronze worker
who was charged with the mint—of jour-
neymen, clerks and accountants, who, at the
head of the commission of finance, displayed
so much sagacity? No, there is nothing
done for the workers which they could not
do equally well for themselves!

Why Is It?

Mr. Workman, did your employer,
whether an individual or a corporation,
ever seriously object to your voting either
the Democratic or Republican ticket?
Why, then, are you in such dread lest
your boss finds out you are a Socialist?
Because he knows, and you should know,
that so long as you vote either of the
tickets named by him, he has no fear of
losing control of legislation. Because he
knows, and you should know, that when
once you lay aside your partisan prej-
udices and vote solidly for the party which
represents your class—the working class—
the power of your employer will be gone.—The Laborer.

Howard Tuttle will speak on the late
election before the Milwaukee Liberal
Club Sunday evening, at 421 Milwaukee
street, third floor.

The first ward comrades will hold a
meeting at 633 Market street next Mon-
day evening.

THE LOBBY IN
WASHINGTON.

The "Third House of Congress," that
heterogeneous body made up of attorneys,
promoters, lobbyists and other classes of
workers who seek to influence legislation
in the national law-making body,
has been growing larger, stronger
and more resourceful year by year,
but it is practically certain that
the congressional session of 1902
will go down into history as one of
the most active during the life of the
"lobby." The issues which will claim
attention and the men in whose hands
their fate will be will of themselves
make necessary unusual activity on the
part of the schemers whose ambition is
to facilitate or retard legislation.

In the first place a new President is in
control of the destinies of the nation,
and, in addition to that, the issues, al-
most without exception, are important
in the extreme. Perhaps the most im-
portant of these is the proposed tariff
revision and the growing sentiment in
favor of extensive protective legisla-
tion. There is the ship subsidy project, which
has a direct bearing upon the shipbuilding
industry and the entire merchant
marine; the proposed Nicaragua canal,
which will exert a very appreciable in-
fluence upon the traffic of the transcon-
tinentals; possible trust legisla-
tion, measures affecting interstate com-
merce and pure food, and finally the an-
xiety of many cities to secure liberal ap-
propriations for river and harbor im-
provements.

"CANAL PROJECTORS."
The canal project has quite an assem-
blage of lobbyists who descend to it as
a legacy from the discussion of the measure
at the last session of Congress. It
became apparent a year ago that the in-
ter-oceanic canal would eventually be put
through, and, as might have been ex-
pected, the vision of \$200,000,000 has attracted
quite a number of promoters who have
settled down to "see the thing through"
and make some financial gains if possi-
ble. A considerable proportion of these
"camp followers" of the canal project
represent the Pacific railroads, the Pan-
ama Canal Company and the Maritime
Canal Company, which once had a con-
cession from Nicaragua, and all are co-
operating to effect the defeat of the
measure. None of these anti-canal "lob-
bies" compares in efficiency, however,
with the one which was maintained at
Washington during the life of Collis P.
Huntington. The boast was made that
the isthmian canal would never be built
in the face of the opposition of this per-
fectly-organized machine, but since the
death of the railway magnate it has lost
much of its efficiency.

Recent events in the vicinity of a num-
ber of the regular army posts of the
country have convinced a good many
people that the abolishment of the "can-
teen" was a gigantic mistake, and if
Congress does not at the next session re-
verse the present order of things it will
require some energetic work on the part
of Rev. Dr. Kraft, a Congregationalist
clergyman, who has even made the recipient
of the temperance people and is
generally accredited with being largely
responsible for the defeat of the "can-
teen" measure last winter.

The "Third House" has gained some
very distinguished recruits of late years,
for it has become quite the proper thing
for a congressman whose term has
expired and who is desirous of remaining
in Washington, to undertake to further the
interests of some organization or corpora-
tion which is willing to pay well for the
service. These men will be very much
in evidence at the coming session, for in
the course of many of the issues which
will claim consideration this year the
promoting can be done much more effec-
tively by a man who "knows the ropes."

Wanted—Assassins.

With apologies to the sensitive folk who
believe in the Philippine disgrace.
Twenty-five thousand assassins more
Wanted by English Ed.
To shoot and stab in the land of the Boer
For the price of beer and bread:
To murder the mother and child;
To burn the home to the ground;
And hunt like wild beasts through the wild.
The father—and hang him when found!
Apply to England's king.
For the job of a royal assassin!
A rifle of food at your feet he'll fling.
And on you a ribbon may fasten:
He will arm you under a spare!
That you may be able to earn your hire,
And pillage and murder a people!
And teachers will tell of your worth
When foisted in blood you revel.
Till God for loathing sees not the earth.
And man has the meaning of devil.
To awe and corrupt and blind,
Till we lack the wisdom of the ant,
And the love of the wolf for his kind.
—Wm. R. Fox.

Modern Farming.

In no locality has modern steam farm-
ing been applied with such effectiveness
as upon the grain ranches of southern
California, says a correspondent of the
California Evening Post, in explaining
the reason for cheap wheat and conse-
quent bankruptcy of small farmers. On
one ranch the engine used to draw the
machinery is of 50 horse-power and has
drive wheels 8 feet high. It consumes
twelve barrels of oil every day, and its
operation requires the services of seven
men. In plowing, 55 furrows are turned
over at one time, covering a breadth of
forty feet. Eight horses are needed to
keep the machine supplied with water
and fuel. The best record made so far
in plowing is 75 acres in 4 hours and 45
minutes. The Boy the engine and an
away course, with few turns, in making
the record. In operating this plow to
the best advantage a water station is
maintained at one corner of the field,
from which the engine is supplied as
needed. The average capacity of the en-
gine is the plowing of 110 acres per
day. The use of this machine is not an
experiment. Last year 6000 acres were
harvested by it. On a ranch of 1000
acres it is an economic investment, but a
small acreage would not warrant the outlay.
Last season a combined harrow-
mower by the same engine and an
average over 1000 acres of wheat in a
day, cutting, thrashing and sacking the
crop.

"Famous" Victories.

"We talk exultingly and with a cer-
tain fire of a 'magnificent charge' of a
'splendid charge' yet very few think of
the hideous particulars these two airy
words involve. The 'splendid charge' is
a headlong rush of men and horses,
urged to their fullest speed, riding
down and overwheeling an opposing
mass of men on foot. The reader's mind
goes no further; being content with the
information that the enemy's line was
broken and 'gave way.' It does not fill
in the picture. When the 'splendid
charge' has done its work, and passed by,
there will be found a sight very
much like the scene of a frightful rail-
way accident. There will be the full
complement of backs broken in two; of
arms twisted wholly off; of men hurled
upon their own bayonets, of legs
snatched from their sockets, of heads
sliced open like apples; of other
heads, crumpled into soft jelly by iron
hoofs of horses; of faces trampled out
of all likeness to anything human. That
is what skulls behind a 'splendid charge.'
This is what follows, as a matter of
course, when our fellows rode at them
and cut them down so famously."—
Charles Dickens.

A shameful corrup-
ing force that social-
ism will some day
wipe out.

The latest from San Juan, Porto Rico,
is that the bricklayers organized with
fifty members; the carpenters with fifty
members; the painters with thirty-eight
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has 125 members.

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1901, the state labor commissioner of
Missouri reports that 23,970 employes
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clerks, etc.—received \$11,004,440 in
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average, 38 cents a week.

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The National Civic Federation's settle-
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Citizen.

A dozen or more axe and edge tool
manufacturing concerns will form a
\$25,000,000 combine, to effect the usual
economies in production and push the
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of the "usual economies" is the reduc-
tion in the number of employes, made
possible by trust methods. It's a hard
lesson to the workers.

Mrs. W. H. Williamson, wife of the
owner of the Pilot cotton mills, at It-
leigh, N. C., where a large number of
women are employed, has undertaken to

The Glass Struggle.

The laundry workers of Vancouver
B. C. have organized recently.

Four big rubber companies formed an
international trust. Capital, \$10,000,
000.

Cincinnati is to have a co-operative
wagon factory with a capital of \$150,
000.

Tom Mann, the famous English labor
leader, is on a lecture tour in New Zea-
land.

Minneapolis Working Girls' League is
discussing the advisability of estab-
lishing a school of domestic science.

Textile workers of Lowell, Mass.,
have demanded a ten per cent increase
in wages, to take effect April 1.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Inter-
national Union has decided to hold a
convention in Detroit in June.

Three hundred miners are on strike
at Congress, Ark. The strike resulted
from the organization of a local union.

A report from the Minnesota com-
missioner of labor shows that child
labor is on the increase in that state.

The miners of Michigan celebrated the
fourth anniversary of the inauguration
of the 8-hour work day on Tuesday at
Bay City.

Albany, N. Y., fruit and vegetable
peddlers have formed a union and af-
filiated with the central labor body in
that city.

The fifth annual convention of the
Western Labor Union will convene in
Denver, Colorado, Monday, May 26,
1902.

Connecticut trade unionists are agi-
tating for an amendment to the con-
stitution to legalize the 8-hour work
day.

Charbox makers in Cincinnati have
gained a 9-hour workday, through their
union, without having to resort to a
strike.

Five hundred returned emigrants, dis-
appointed with life in the United States,
recently passed through Berlin on their
way to Posen.

The Iron and Steel Workers have
called a convention at Wheeling, Va.,
for April 15. The question of another
strike will be considered.

The International Association of Ma-
chinists has saved 75,000 hours to its
members during the past year, by the
adoption of the nine hour day.

An attempt is being made in the
Texas legislature to disfranchise many
workmen by forcing through a bill
to make all voters pay a poll-tax.

A good authority says that 70 per cent.
of the employes of the shops controlled
by the cigar trust are women and chil-
dren, who work for very low wages.

The United Mine Workers have re-
elected all their old officers, and they
have provided that future elections shall
be held under the referendum system.

The Sartley Plow Company, Spring-
field, Illinois, has sued forty-two of its
striking employes for \$25,000 damages,
for trying to interfere with its business.

The trust magnates continue to reach
out for daily newspapers. As matters
now stand, they control the foremost or-
gans indirectly, but they want to own
them outright.

"Country order" garment cutters and
trimmers of Chicago have demanded an
eight-hour day. A strike of 500 is be-
ing agitated, which would throw 10,000
pairs out of employment.

Cutters and trimmers of ready-made
clothing in Chicago have reorganized,
and now have a union of over 900. The
union was disrupted by the manufac-
turers in 1896.

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News of the
Labor Movement
Throughout
the World.

establish a nursery where the children
can be taken

SOCIALISTIC GLEANINGS.

Dare Not Face Us.

At Des Moines, Ia., the Socialistic candidates challenged the candidates of the citizens and the Republican tickets to a joint debate. Without exception the capitalistic candidates refused. Among other things the formal challenge said: "The Socialist party is opposed to granting any new franchises or extending old ones. We are in favor of the city owning and operating its own street railways, so that the people will receive the profits instead of handing them over to the corporations. We are opposed to the contract labor system. We are in favor of public baths, closets and lavatories. We are in favor of compelling all hotels, theaters, tenement houses, audience rooms and public buildings to be fully equipped with fire escapes, doors and stairways. We are in favor of establishing reading rooms in various parts of the city. We are in favor of the civil service, the initiative and referendum, the recall, proportional representation and equal suffrage. We are in favor of the establishment of a free public employment bureau. We are opposed to the use of money, treats, carriages, etc., in elections. We are opposed to the establishment of an army post in this vicinity. We are in favor of the ultimate abolition of the means of production and distribution. What do you stand for? Have you any principles? Or do you stand for spoils only?"

From the National Headquarters.

Comrades in Lincoln, Neb., had to resort to mandamus proceedings to compel the city clerk to file their nomination for a city ticket. They won hands down, although both Republican and Democratic parties filed objections.

Both the old capitalistic parties combined against the Social Democrats at Plattsmouth, Neb. The feeling runs high.

Because of the late strike and the action of the trade unions, the Socialists in the Omaha city election.

It is reported from the St. Louis headquarters that Organizer Boomer has re-organized Lehi, Silver City and Salt Lake City branches in Utah and that a convention will be held shortly to perfect state organization.

A state charter has been granted to Colorado. A branch has been chartered at Lincoln and Nebraska City, and an application received from Wetherford, Ok. T.

Donations to national propaganda fund received as follows:

Amount reported to March 22, 1902	\$247.28
Dr. R. L. West, Monet, Mo.	1.00
Chas. Babbitt, St. Louis, Mo.	.25
Wheeling, W. Va.	1.50
Tannton, Mass.	3.50
28th Assembly District, N. Y.	5.00
31st Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Albany, Or.	1.40
Total received to March 20, 1902	\$296.93

Sale of Fair Tickets.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,064.24
Ed. Krupp, City	1.00
Raker Union, City	1.00
Alb. Mittelsch, City	1.20
J. Scheerlin, City	1.20
Browers Union, Newark, N. J.	4.50
Fred Schaus, City	1.25
Paul Rousch, City	1.25
Eleventh Ward Branch, City	2.25
Wm. Nimmer, City	.50
Geo. Moerschel, City	1.20
Goodman, City	.50
Paul Gerhardt, City	.50
Aug. Presterbach, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
John Yrly, City	.50
Mrs. L. Krausfelder, City	1.50
Mrs. Louis Wileman, City	2.00
E. B. Schwarz, City	.50
Peter Berns, City	1.20
Total amount	\$1,063.59

The Socialist Agitator.

Standing in the forefront of the conflict, it is upon the head of the Socialist agitator that the storm beats ever the fiercest. Just because he is standing in front; because he must be ever pressing forward into new and untried paths, he is peculiarly liable to error. Because he must be ever ready to defend his opinions he grows dogmatic. Since it is only through intensity that progress is made, he becomes narrower that he may strike the keener blows. The old breadth of view, unbiased judgment and broad culture that he once cherished as his dearest mental equipment falls away from the constant hammering at one point. Old books and old friends alike drop out of his life, and the tragedy of vicarious sacrifice is enacted once more in the human heart.

Because the world of capitalism measures success only with the dollar mark, he is soon looked upon with pity by the friendly few, who do not understand that he had hoped to find his reward in the work itself, and with scorn by the many, who look upon him simply as a "failure." Over and over again this Hydra-headed monster, which he has created, attacks his path. The synthesis of capitalism, this question beats in upon him on every side from out the environment that gave it birth. Hurled back into that environment, Autaun like, it gains strength with each rebound, and comes back with ever sharper darts and heavier blows.—The Corral.

A Shameful Situation.

In his testimony before the committee of the Congress, at Washington, Gov. W. H. Taft apologized for that "little barbarian" chattel slavery, as it exists in portions of the Philippine archipelago. He admits that it is most unfortunate that the institution of slavery exists there, but he apologetically points out that its form is very mild—almost idyllically patriarchal, in fact. The slaves, also, he shows, are allowed to purchase their freedom; but he doesn't tell how, working for nothing, they can save the purchase price. Going further, he maintains that the slaves are "happy and contented" and would probably violently oppose any effort of misguided friends to emancipate them.

Commenting on Taft's testimony, the Louisville Courier-Journal pertinently remarks that "these are precisely the things that were said of American slavery in the days when it was 'nigger fire' and that some of the Southern people 'are rather surprised that they have lived long enough to hear prominent members of the party who then attacked slavery apologizing for it in very much the same terms that were employed by Southern people forty-five or fifty years ago.'"

The same evils naturally evoke the same defense and the Courier-Journal cheerfully admits that the Southern slavocracy's cogitations were as hypocritical and specious as are the present Republican party arguments in support of slavery in the Philippines. However, it does not appear to strike the Democratic Courier-Journal that the parallelism in the arguments in defense of American and Philippine slavery is not half so significant as the identity of the defense of chattel and wage slavery. The Courier-Journal is a typical capitalist organ, and being so familiar with the

What the collectivists are doing throughout the world.

Agitation Fund.

Cigar-makers' Union, No. 25	\$15.00
Federal Labor Union	5.00
Chief, Ritter & Son	2.00
Ans. H. Stueber	2.00
William Weizer	.50
Collection West Side Turn Hall	39.57
Sale of literature, West Side Turn Hall	9.40
Collection S. S. Turn Hall	23.39
Sale of literature, S. S. Turn Hall	2.55
D. Kaiser	1.00
W. A. Arnold	1.00

Notes From the Fray.

Comrade Walter T. Mills' School of Social Economy opened the second term on Saturday, March 15, at San Francisco. The school has a working force of five teachers and a correspondence enrollment of 1344 students.

The Co-Operator of Barley, Wash., gives some views of the Co-operative Brotherhood colony in its current issue.

Comrade Lucie Hoving is speaking to crowded houses in Idaho and Utah and receiving favorable press notices.

Comrade W. C. Benton, state organizer of Kansas, says that state will soon be able to have an organizer in the field in each congressional district.

John H. McMillan, lumberman, is the first Socialist candidate to enter the field for the coming provincial elections, he having been nominated by a large convention of the Socialists of Manitowish district, held at Gore Bay, Canada, on Saturday, March 15. Every district was represented, and the convention was enthusiastic in choosing.

Ministers in Canada are becoming Socialist agitators, and a number of churches have been opened for Socialistic laymen to make addresses.

Socialists in New York city are agitating for a Social Democratic daily.

The Rev. Mr. Gilroy, who will address the Socialist League, Toronto, on Friday, April 11, on "The Socialism of William Morris," has been delivering a series of Socialist sermons in Canada.

Socialist party at Barre, Vt., polled nearly 25 per cent. of the total vote at the municipal election two weeks ago.

French Socialists held their national congress at Tours. It was almost unanimously decided that no member of the party can accept a cabinet position in the future except he receive the privilege by vote of the party. Jaures read the new declaration of principles amid the wildest enthusiasm. Some of the Frenchmen could not restrain themselves and hugged and kissed each other. Viviani was chairman and said the new declaration was the equal of the historic proclamation of the rights of man of 1789.

Ben Tillet, who visited this country recently as fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L., will stand for the British Parliament in the Dundee district.

Dispatches to European papers state that the Socialist movement is sweeping into Morocco, a branch having been established in Tangier, and the activity of the members is arousing the ire of the capitalists who are exploiting the natives. The world's labor movement is reaching to every corner of the earth.

The Socialists of Haverhill are planning a bazaar.

Comrade H. G. Wilshire of Wilshire's Magazine will speak in Massachusetts in April.

Massachusetts comrades are talking of making a demonstration at various points on May 1, the International Labor day.

By a referendum the Pennsylvania comrades have nominated J. W. Clayton of New Castle for governor and J. Mahlon Barnes for lieutenant-governor.

Mother Jones has gone to speak among the miners of Virginia.

casuistry and hypocrisy of the Southern capitalists. It is a matter of wonder that it should have the effrontery to borrow and use that same casuistry and hypocrisy in defense of the far more brutal institution of wage slavery.

Every strike for a larger degree of freedom by wage workers is opposed by the Courier-Journal and its contemporaries on the identical lines the slave owners pursued in opposing abolition.

Is the wage slave dissatisfied? The capitalist press points out that he may be a capitalist tomorrow. So it was pointed out fifty years ago that the chattel slave could buy his freedom.

Does the wage slave seek to regulate the conditions of labor? He is told he is infringing on the "sacred right" of the capitalist to do as he pleases with his property. So the assaults on chattel slavery were characterized as attacks on the "sacred right of property."—Charles Hobbs in the Worker.

The King of America.

Who is to be the King of America? According to press reports this question was assigned to agents, the millionaires. They hold that it will soon be necessary for the capitalists to have an Emperor here in order that his strong hand may grapple "the unruly" in the labor troubles that are sure to come, and so they are tracing lineage to see who is the "rightful heir" to the throne of America. One faction thinks private property in governing America belongs by right to the descendants of King George of England. Another faction declares that the private right in the government of you and your children lies in the children of the old Spanish Kings, or the old Carls. You have no right to object to this argument, or smile at it, as it is exactly the same logic you employ in showing that the Gouls and Vanderbilts have the right to boss you in industry. But kindly notice that these money lords don't even deign to consult you "rotting kings," but complacently take it for granted that whenever the money lords want an Emperor they will get him. Why shouldn't they think so? Don't they see that you go at their will by employing or refusing to employ you have the power of life and death over you? If the capitalist can do this now—and you bow and scrape and lick their boots for them—how much do they lack now of having the power of the Emperor? They have five-fold the power. If we had an Emperor who taxed you one-fourth of what you produce, you would revolt at once, but you look at the piles of wealth Capitalism has stolen from you, smile a hungry smile at your half-filled pail of cold dinner and whimper "prosperity."—Push.

Who Are Faithful?

A writer in the Union Boot and Shoe Worker gives as one of the reasons why there have been so many battles between capital and labor the alleged fact that "labor in the past has been too mercenary to be worth dealing with." We enter our protest against this statement. Where workingmen's organizations have broken faith with capitalists once, capitalists have violated their most solemn promise a hundred times. Again and again, bound only by a sense of mainly honor, labor organizations have allowed favorable opportunities for battle to go

by, rather than lay themselves open to the charge of bad faith. And the answer, "We have nothing to arbitrate, has come always from the employers, not from the employees. If the capitalists are eager for arbitration now, it is chiefly because they fear the growing strength and unrest of the working class. A robber class respects nothing but the show of power. The day may not be far distant when the workers can say to their exploiters in turn, "We have nothing to arbitrate." Meanwhile, let the class and its ilk go on accusing the working class of faithlessness, but let labor papers not echo the falsehood.—Worker.

The Submerged.

How are you going to reckon, oh, oppressors, with those you have starved and tried to drive from the earth. When the tramps, and the dwellers in the slums, and the extremely poor, and those you have forced into criminality, how are you going to answer, oh, apostate churchmen, when they shall accuse you of abetting the crime. And of living off the profit of their crushed souls and bodies.

There is no one to all the down-trodden, and the crushed, the victims of a criminal social usage. But where is your hope, ye riders of men, in the days that are shortly coming upon you?—Exchange.

A mass meeting will be held at Heim's hall, 728 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, April 12, by the Bakers' union, to agitate for a ten-hour day and a raise of wages to \$14 for first-class bakers.

An important meeting of the Milwaukee central committee, N. Y., will be held on Monday evening, April 7, at Kaiser's hall Fourth street.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT.—IN PROBATE.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Charles Brachhauser, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Charles Brachhauser, deceased, late of Milwaukee county, has been delivered and deposited with the above named clerk by Charles B. Brandt, the executor named in said last will and testament, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate, and inasmuch as the said instrument contains therein a declaration of the rights of man of 1789.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the county court room at the court house in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

It is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing, and by serving a copy of this order personally on Albert Froese, all creditors of the said John Wanner, deceased, and on all persons interested in said estate, at least ten days prior to said day of hearing.

Filed this 27th day of March, 1902.

CASIMIR GONSKI, Register of Probate.

Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT.—IN PROBATE.—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, as—in the matter of the Estate of John Wanner, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wanner, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Richard Elsner by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of April, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, be and the same shall be, a time within which all creditors of the said John Wanner, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said John Wanner, deceased, be and the same shall be, presented to and examined and allowed or disallowed by this court, at a regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1903, and all creditors are hereby notified that they are to appear at said term of court, and present their claims and demands, to be examined and allowed or disallowed, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper printed in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, and by the publication of this order in the Milwaukee Herald, a newspaper printed in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at least ten days prior to the date hereof.

Filed this 14th day of March, 1902.

By the Court. PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

Richard Elsner, Administrator of said Estate.

The National Platform.

The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of overthrowing the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is the tool of production, has been developed to such an extent that it is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fought between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris. West pass, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at John Heyman's, 453 Eleventh street. Henry Bruhn, 421 Galeana street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frel Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH—Meets first and third Thursday at 867 Kinlekinle street. Geo. Lennon, secretary, 204 Austin street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 534 Clark street. Manta Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at Bressler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. E. Schaeffer, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melzer's hall, corner Twenty second and Vilas streets. Louis Baler, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaethke's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 206 Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooney, secretary; John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Winnebago street.

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